

SECURITY INFORMATION
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Annex B
October 30, 1952SIGNIFICANT PSYCHOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DURING THE PERIOD FROM
1 JULY THROUGH 30 SEPTEMBER 1952SECTION I

What activities has your agency engaged in during the period under review which are psychologically significant for the attainment of national objectives? With respect to the following current psychologically significant problems, situations and objectives, the Department of Defense activity was as indicated below.

1. The problem of neutralism and anti-American sentiments in Western Europe, including the United Kingdom? To assist in combatting neutralism and anti-American sentiments in Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, the Department of Defense through the military Services engaged in the following activities:

a. Reduction of neutralism:

(1) Shows of military force in Western Europe have been staged. The participation of U.S. military forces in national and international maneuvers in this area has expressed U.S. determination to assist in the defense of Western Europe from all aggressors. The following major military demonstrations have realistically portrayed U.S. intentions in this area:

(a) The U.S. Navy participated in the allied fleet maneuvers in the North Sea and Baltic areas, involving some 160 warships of seven nations, demonstrated the capability of the allied naval forces to defend Western Europe.

(b) Significant among the activities of the military forces in achieving psychological advantage was the conduct of the combined U.S.-French maneuvers east of the Rhine River and the alert drills of the U.S. garrison in Berlin. The U.S.-French maneuvers served to demonstrate military capabilities and the efficacy of combined operations. Also such maneuvers helped to overcome Western European's lingering belief that SHAPE defense would be west of the Rhine or further back in the event of attack. In Berlin, the U.S. military activities have been most valuable in reaffirming the stated U.S. position to the West Berliners, the "Free World" and the Soviets, that any attack directed at West Berlin would be met with force. Also of significance were the U.S.-British and French ground and air maneuvers in Germany, and the Italian-U.S. maneuvers. Both maneuvers occurred in September and tested defenses against the East.

(c) During the reporting period, the Skyblazers, a USAF aerobatic team of four jet fighters, on behalf of CINCSAFE gave approximately 30 air demonstrations to foreign military and civilian audiences throughout Mediterranean and European countries. In a continuing program to

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rotate combat-ready units of the Strategic Air Command to foreign stations, USAF medium and heavy bombers visited countries in Europe.

(2) Statements by General Ridgway and other Senior U.S. commanders have reemphasized the need for collective effort to build a position of strength as the means of deterring Soviet aggression. Significant among the themes stressed by U.S. military leaders were the following:

- (a) Warnings that critical defense minimums must be met.
- (b) Warnings that the threat of aggression had not lessened.
- (c) Praises of great progress made within the NATO military structure toward our common goal.
- (d) The need for West German contribution to West European defense.
- (e) The allies plan to hold their ground in Germany should the Reds attack.
- (f) Indications of the use of atomic arms for the joint defense of Western Europe.

b. Reduction of anti-American sentiments. Although a certain amount of progress has been made in solving the problem of anti-American sentiments in Western Europe, much remains to be accomplished. The Department of Defense feels that we are still on the defensive in combatting the "Hate-America" campaign but attempts are being made to seize the initiative through the following measures:

(1) Troop-civilian relations committees organized in Western Europe early this year continue to function. Department of Defense participates on these interdepartmental committees organized by Department of State Public Affairs officers, by providing representatives for areas where U.S. military personnel are stationed. A marked degree of closer cooperation and collaboration between U.S. commanders and local government officials has contributed to the success of the program. While no definitive evaluation can be made of the effectiveness of materials and methods used in Service information programs, continuing effort is made to establish trends and indications with a view to improving subject matter presented and to keep it current. The program continues to have a favorable effect and a trend toward greater acceptance of U.S. military personnel can be noted throughout Western Europe. This trend is presumably due to firmer action by host governments against communist propaganda and obstructionism, more favorable local press and better orientation of U.S. military personnel. At a July meeting called by Ambassador Draper to consider troop-civilian relationships in NATO countries, it was decided that formal committees should be established throughout the NATO area.

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It is felt that the activities of such interdepartmental committees, as already exist, have had notable effect upon neutralism and anti-American sentiments in Western Europe, and have assisted in countering Soviet "Hate-America" propaganda by keeping U.S. military personnel better informed and adjusted to local conditions, thereby reducing the number of incidents. Detailed reports as to the effectiveness of the program as it pertains to the indigenous populations are submitted by Public Affairs Officers through Department of State channels.

(2) In the continuing effort to establish and maintain U.S. good-will in areas of national interest, U.S. defense forces have promoted friendship and understanding by:

(a) Visits to European ports and contacts with local populace by units of the U.S. Navy, including a four day visit by eleven ships to Yugoslav waters.

(b) Scheduled appearances in West European capitals and other principal cities by U.S. military bands before foreign military and civilian audiences.

(3) By sending special teams to indoctrinate NATO forces in the use of U.S. equipment, the Defense Department has increased the confidence of the NATO forces in their capabilities to defend Western Europe.

(4) With the view of promoting defense production, stimulating the economy and fostering understanding among North Atlantic Defense forces, the Department of Defense has continued its policy of off-shore procurement of supplies from European Defense sources. Whenever feasible, this form of economic assistance is so oriented as to benefit the non-communist segments of the countries involved.

2. The problem of securing ratification and implementation of the Bonn "contractual agreements" and the European Defense Community Treaty? To assist in securing ratification and implementation of the Bonn "contractual agreements" and the European Defense Community Treaty, the Department of Defense through the military Services has supplied military assistance or advice as to military matters involved.

3. Soviet "Hate-America" propaganda? To assist in combatting the Soviet "Hate-America" propaganda, the Department of Defense through the military Services has taken the following steps:

a. The Department of Defense Office of Public Information cooperated closely with the Department of State and other agencies involved in psychological activities in coordinating information released by the Department of Defense and its components on biological and chemical warfare. As this was a period of intense communist propaganda on biological warfare against the United States, this coordination was significant in assisting the countering of such propaganda. Through the Interdepartmental Committee to Combat Communist Propaganda, on which the Department of Defense Office of Public Information is represented, progress was made in developing plans and means for setting forth United States position regarding the false charges of using germ warfare in Korea. The

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Interdepartmental Committee to Combat Communist Propaganda has conducted a constant analysis of the Soviet "Hate-America" propaganda campaign and has sought immediate and long range means of countering such propaganda. The Department of Air Force has undertaken production of a film entitled "Brain-washing", counteracting Soviet charges against U.S. forces in Korea that United Nations Command is conducting germ warfare.

b. The Department of Defense has provided the Department of State with advance notice of troop movements in certain overseas areas in order to minimize communist propaganda against them and to make most effective psychological use of their presence. In addition, these committees have continued to monitor and direct the activities of coordinating subcommittees set up in each country in which there are American troops. These subcommittees consist of representatives from the Armed Forces, Mutual Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State. Reports indicate that their work has been effective.

c. See references made to paragraphs 1 b and 4 for other examples concerning activities conducted to combat "Hate-America" propaganda.

4. National Policy Objectives in the Middle East. In support of the national policy objective to improve U.S. relations in the Moslem world the Department of Defense has cooperated in establishing good will by:

- a. The airlift of 3,854 pilgrims from Beirut to Jidda.
- b. The airlift of 4 tons of hybrid seed corn to Lebanon.

As a result of these operations as well as the Major Jabara, USAF, visit, reported in August 1952 annual report, friendly relationships have been established between key Arab leaders and U.S. government representatives in Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria. It has been suggested that the Jabara visit alone made a more significant contribution to the U.S. cold war effort in the Middle East than any other single act undertaken in the area up to that time.

5. The Allied Position in West Berlin. In support of national policy objectives in Germany, the allied position in West Berlin has been strengthened by:

- a. The maintaining of U.S. military forces in West Berlin and demonstrating the determination to support and protect the city by force if necessary. The recent conduct of maneuvers in West Berlin by U.S. military forces was a dynamic expression of our intention to defend the city.
- b. Continued use of the U.S. military approaches to Berlin reaffirm U.S. policy to keep the approaches to West Berlin open. By inter-departmental action contingency plans for the psychological exploitation of a second Berlin Airlift were developed.

6. The International Role of Japan in the Post-Treaty Era: Department of Defense has rendered support through routine military advice and assistance and by providing training and equipment for the Japanese National Police Reserve. Through the Security Treaty the U.S. has again demonstrated its belief in the efficacy of collective security and has attempted to awaken

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Japan to the communist threat to its national survival. The utilization of Japan as a military base for the support of the Korean Campaign has served to demonstrate the need for collective effort against aggression and the closeness of danger to the Japanese "Home Islands".

7. National Policy Objectives in Latin America. The Department of Defense has contributed to the support of our national policy in Latin America and to the stability of existing governments by assisting in the training and equipping of military forces of the Latin American countries. This has been accomplished by sending U.S. military teams and personnel to various Latin American countries and by inviting Latin American military forces to participate in specialized training programs being conducted in the U.S.

8. The Korean Campaign and Truce Negotiations. The Department of Defense activities in this area are conducted by the Commander in the Far East, who is responsible for the conduct of psychological operations in Korea in accordance with national policy. In the accomplishment of this mission, the Commander has participated in the following significant activities:

a. The conduct of target warning operations in North Korea of impending bombing of 78 North Korean cities expresses the intent of the United Nations Command to save as many lives as possible of non-combatants in target areas. Psychologically, these warning operations are also designed to increase the pressure brought to bear by United Nations Command on the Chinese Communist Forces and North Korean Army negotiators at Panmunjom, and to contribute a satisfactory termination of the Korean conflict.

b. Provision of military representation to the inter-departmental committee which prepares and transmits the Special Korean Information Guidance. This guidance provides CINCPAC with information not readily available in Tokyo, including digest of U.S. and foreign press comments and reactions, and substantive materials and suggestions to be used in maintaining the propaganda initiatives in Far East Command. There are a number of examples in which the U.S. (UN) delegates to the truce negotiations have used information provided them through this means.

c. The U.S. (UN) policy that it will not use force in the repatriation of prisoners of war has had wide psychological repercussions. Although the U.S. adherence to the principle of non-forcible repatriation has gained for it wide "Free World" support, the continuing firmness in this position has blocked the achievement of an honorable armistice.

d. An attempt has been made to establish the fact that agitation in prisoner of war camps was inspired and provoked by "hard core" communists. However, the publicity accorded such incidents has provided the communists with additional material for their propaganda campaign and raised some doubt as to U.S. (UN) intentions.

e. The leaflet, radio and loudspeaker operations directed at the North Korean soldiers and civilians and Chinese communist soldiers continued. A new commentary series exploiting the statements of Chinese Communist Forces prisoners who oppose return to communist control was begun in September. Themes stressed are: Soviet exploitation of China and North Korea; communist brutality and oppressions, and subservience

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of the communist puppet regimes to the USSR. In leaflet operations, now nearing three billion disseminated, theme emphasis is on good treatment, non-forcible repatriation, nostalgia and support of operational plans such as DEADLOCK (armistice negotiations), FRAUD (to discredit communist regimes of China and North Korea) and ERIS (EUSAK plan to create or aggravate friction between CCF and NKA).

9. Psychological Results of Presence of U.S. Personnel Abroad. The stationing of U.S. military and civilian personnel abroad has raised psychological problems, many of which are still unsolved, but, in spite of these problems, it is believed that the presence of such personnel in areas abroad has been of value in reaffirming and demonstrating U.S. intentions to assist in the collective security effort.

a. All U.S. military personnel selected for assignment overseas receive a course of instruction prior to embarkation. In addition, upon arrival at their destination, all personnel are oriented on their mission; proper standards of conduct; cooperation with our Allies; local history, geography, and customs; and other subjects considered essential by the unit commander.

b. To orient and condition psychological warfare personnel of the 580th and 581st ARC Wings, the Department of Defense requested the Department of State to brief unit personnel on the scope of U.S. national psychological programs and the significance of U.S. psychological warfare interests abroad. It is particularly significant that personnel of military psychological units receive such information prior to being deployed to overseas areas.

10. Shows of Military Force. Although the programs and activities of the Department of Defense both at home and abroad are designed primarily to achieve military ends, it is recognized that many if not all of these activities have an inherent psychological impact. In recognition of the natural psychological effect of such Defense activities, both advantageous and adverse, added consideration to the proper exploitation of the following activities is warranted.

a. The continuous program of maneuvers by U.S. military forces both at home and abroad engenders a feeling of confidence in the capabilities of the U.S. to assist in the defense of free nations from communist aggression. However, the potential psychological impact of such maneuvers is not generally integrated into operational plans.

b. In the latter part of September, at the request of the Department of State, action was taken to conduct a flight of USAF B-29's to Malaya, a neutral South East Asia country. Flights such as this, as well as the continued appearance of U.S. aircraft and naval vessels throughout the world, support U.S. position of world leadership by demonstrating military striking potential, technical excellence of equipment, and military preparedness of U.S. Government.

c. Recent expansion of military interests in foreign areas has resulted in the establishment of a strategic air base in Greenland. Such expansions illustrate the scope of U.S. military planning and free-world cooperation and determination to defend against communism in the event of general hostilities.

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d. In conjunction with the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission, exploitation of certain atomic weapons tests has been made. The Department of Defense has promulgated a comprehensive policy on the release of public information regarding atomic weapons, guided missiles and new weapons. This policy provides that agencies concerned with psychological operations coordinate fully whenever public information is to be released on these weapons.

11. What new evidence has emerged during the quarter concerning the psychological effectiveness of activities conducted before the reporting period?

a. As a result of U.S. psychological operations in the Arab World, such as the good-will tour of Major Jabara (Jet Ace) (reported in August 1952 annual report) relationships between key Arab leaders and U.S. government representatives in Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria have been improved. This has contributed to a psychological atmosphere favorable to U.S. interests in the Middle East and significantly contributed to the U.S. cold war effort in this area,

b. The UN psychological warfare effort is providing valuable support for the Korean campaign. Reports continue to indicate that a majority of the people in a leaflet drop area read UN leaflets, including some party members, and that the leaflets or information contained therein are passed on. The North Korean civilians in general believe the information. Reports still indicate that the North Korean civilian is waiting for and apparently expects a UN offensive. Most local authorities in North Korea are continuing efforts to prevent UN propaganda from reaching the soldier and civilian. Leaflet drop areas are declared "Off Limits", inhabitants are confined to their homes until leaflets are disposed of, the people are told that leaflets are poisoned and all people are threatened with "cruel punishment" if they pick up UN leaflets. Most prisoners state that there is a continuous campaign to minimize effectiveness of UN psychological warfare operations. Communist officers refute UN propaganda statements, the soldiers are subjected to unannounced inspections, leaflets are turned in and burned, men apprehended with leaflets are subject to disciplinary action including confinement.

12. Included in current activities and separate from plans and capabilities is the program of research and development in strategic intelligence and psychological warfare operations. Fundamentally, this program is concerned with rendering maximum assistance to the achievement of national objectives by (1) in times of "cold war", reducing the power and influence of potentially hostile nations, (2) in case of hostilities, defeat of the enemy, and (3) at all times countering threats to our national security. Research and development support of national objectives is rendered by research programs classified under the following technical fields:

a. Strategic Intelligence programs to improve through social science research techniques the collection and military utilization of basic, comprehensive data on foreign areas and peoples, including:

- (1) Potentially hostile groups and peoples.
- (2) Potential allies.
- (3) Strategic areas and peoples which are subjected in times of "cold war" to intense international pressures and tensions.

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b. Psychological warfare research programs to render maximum assistance to achievement of national objectives by affecting (through means other than destructive weapons) the will and capacity of individuals and groups to support their leaders and national policies.

c. Psychological warfare materiel research programs to develop equipment and devices to facilitate communication with peoples in potentially hostile and inaccessible areas.

d. Civil Defense research programs to maintain high morale at home in case of hostilities by such means as increasing efficiency of security measures, adequate defense against enemy psychological warfare, and effective disaster control.

e. Military Government and Military Relations (in Foreign Areas) research programs to increase the effectiveness of techniques for:

(1) The control and management of enemy areas occupied by our military forces.

(2) The indoctrination in democratic principles of enemy nationals in areas occupied by our military forces.

(3) The fostering of better relationships between our military forces abroad and the nationals of host friendly nations.

SECTION II

What significant progress has been made in developing plans, capabilities and organizational means for contributing further to the national psychological effort?

13. Preparation of Psychological Warfare Plan. To further the wartime national psychological warfare effort, the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved a psychological warfare plan to support the "Joint Outline Emergency War Plan." The "National Overt Propaganda Policy Guidance for General War," approved by the Psychological Strategy Board was used as guidance in the preparation of this plan, which now puts wartime psychological warfare plans and objectives in phase with approved policy guidance. The military Services and major subordinate commands are in the process of developing or modifying existing plans in accordance with current guidance.

14. Specific Planning for Psychological Warfare.

a. In the psychological warfare field planning is progressing toward the development of a "Transfer Plan" which will facilitate the wartime transfer of U.S. foreign information equipment and personnel from other agencies to the military control, for the execution of U.S. psychological warfare operations in military theaters of operations.

b. For the Far Eastern area a psychological plan to support the U.S. forces in Japan is being developed.

c. An ad hoc committee has been formed to develop a program for promoting the surrender of enemy air crews.

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d. To meet the communist threat in Europe, two plans for the reduction of communist power in France and Italy are presently under consideration.

e. The Joint Chiefs of Staff also have under study a SHAPE paper which sets forth the views of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR), concerning his wartime psychological warfare responsibilities.

f. Initial plans for the conduct of wartime psychological operations in Alaska, developed by Commander in Chief, Alaskan Forces, have been submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for consideration and review.

15. Planning for Unconventional Warfare. In the field of unconventional warfare, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recently approved a paper establishing a delineation of responsibilities between the Services and the Central Intelligence Agency in the field of Escape and Evasion. In addition, a SHAPE paper concerning the delineation of responsibilities of the clandestine services and SACEUR to include organization and definitions is presently under study and review by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

16. Planning for Guerrilla Warfare and Covert Operations. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, during the period covered by the previous paper, delineated the responsibility of the Services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for guerrilla warfare, and covert operations. A study is now being made of the command relationship between CIA/DPC (new title: PMS) organization and the armed forces, in active theaters of war where U.S. forces are engaged.

17. General Planning on Continuous Basis. In addition to activities involving current psychological problems, the Department of Defense, in accordance with national policy, prepares plans and makes preparations for the wartime conduct of psychological and unconventional warfare, and in these fields participates on a continuing basis in:

- a. Interdepartmental and international planning.
- b. Orientation and training of personnel.
- c. Coordination with other agencies and departments.
- d. Support of other agencies and departments as required.

18. Research and Development Emphasis on Psychological Warfare. The Research and Development Board has reactivated a Panel on Psychological Warfare, whose responsibility will be to plan an integrated program of research and development for military psychological operations and periodically review the progress of the departments in implementing this goal. As in the case of all R&DB panels, associate memberships on the Panel on Psychological Warfare will be available to interested non-military agencies.

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